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1. [redacted] the supply service course of the National Forces held in Erfurt-Petersberg was to be terminated on 21 November 1952 after an examination of the participants by an HVA commission. After the transfer of all participants to newly activated units, the teaching unit was to be moved to Dresden and to be assigned to the headquarters of the Heeresgruppe Mitte there. A 1-year supply service course for officers and a 2-year course for noncommissioned officers and enlisted men were allegedly scheduled to start on 1 January 1953.<sup>1</sup>

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2. The supply service course was moved, on 1 November 1952, from Stalin Allee, Potsdam, to Erfurt-Petersberg when their quarters in Potsdam were occupied by a political course. The course was previously located in a hutment near Treuenbrietzen which was not winterproof.<sup>2</sup>

3. [redacted] the following officers, [redacted]  
 Captain Graefe (fnu), function unidentified; Captain Balz (fnu), technical instructor second grade, for supply; Senior Lieutenant Loop (fnu), technical instructor second grade, for rations; Junior Lieutenant Czocok (fnu), technical instructor for basic training and technical training with weapons; and one Keller (fnu), technical teacher for arithmetic and German, [redacted] Major Jorek (fnu), and Captain Sprung (fnu), were technical instructors for tasks and attack points; and Major Jorek (fnu) was also a technical teacher for engine fuels and lubricants. The chief PK officer was Captain Karasch (fnu).<sup>3</sup>

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4. Topics treated during the course of instruction included:  
Supply Tactics (based on Stalin's military science - general modern combat) to ensure continuous supplies to the combat forces. [redacted]  
 [redacted] the topic "Organization of Regimental Supply Services during Attack" treated in the tactical section under the direction of Senior Lieutenant Siebkow (fnu).<sup>4</sup>  
Rations (at regimental level) including administration, book-keeping, and organization.  
Finance: Basic differences between the capitalistic and democratic financial systems treated from purely political point of view.  
Tasks and main efforts of the deputy responsible for supply of the KVPD during rest and commitment: exact knowledge of

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the quarters of the units, and the location and capacity of the installations; organization of the individual depots containing rations, clothing and fuels.

Organizing the supply services during employment: Utilization of all local means, especially workshops to do all types of repair work; exploitation of all civilian forces for the construction of field fortifications, slit trenches, pill boxes and roads; marking the individual roads by signs; and AA camouflage.

Engine fuels and lubricants: Fundamental principles, storage, shipment, and supply.

Basic training: Commanding and drill exercises.

Technical training with weapons: Soviet-made rifles and pistols.

Sports: The 16 periods of morning gymnastics and practices with the horizontal bar and the parallel bars.

Arithmetic: Repetition of basic principles; and percents and fractions.

German: Repetition of basic principles; syntax and punctuation.

Political indoctrination: The meaning of the 19th Party Meeting of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. (KPdSU) treated in a series of lessons.

5. [redacted] Soviet advisers with the KVPDs were to receive, monthly extra ration allotments instead of intellectuals' ration tickets retroactive to 1 September 1952 and in accordance with the following table:

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Extra Allotment	I	II	III
Meat	3,000 grams	2,000 grams	1,000 grams
Butter	900 "	900 "	250 "
Sugar	750 "	500 "	250 "

As the extra allotments were to be issued in accordance with the corresponding rations for VP officers, chief PK advisers will receive allotments of Group I, advisers equal in rank to a VP Oberrat, allotments of Group II, and the rest of the officers, allotments of Group III. Pursuant to the order referring to the allotments, which was signed by Chief Inspector Heinrich Heitsch, in his capacity as deputy responsible for economic affairs, the advisers will receive such types of rations as desired by the same to the highest practicable degree.<sup>5</sup>

1. [redacted] Comment. The Petersberg Kaserne is known as the quarters of KVPD No 1034, an infantry officer candidate school. The report does not state whether KVPD No 1034 was still located there in mid-November with the supply service course. The designation of "National Forces" is synonymous with the Kasernierte Volkspolizei. In July 1952, the NVA was renamed the HVKVP. [redacted] the headquarters of the Armeegruppe Sued and not of the Heeresgruppe Mitte was scheduled to be activated in Dresden.

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2. [REDACTED] Comment. The former Hussar Barracks on Stalin Allee in Potsdam quarters KVPD No 1874, which is a school for high-level VP training. The Selterhof installation at Treuenbrietzen quartered a branch of this school. [REDACTED] that the supply service course was located in the installation of KVPD No 3692 in Potsdam prior to moving to Erfurt is considered in error in view of the present report. [REDACTED]

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3. [REDACTED]

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4. [REDACTED] Comment. For a translated resume of notes, see Annex.

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5. [REDACTED] Comment. [REDACTED] Major General Bernd Weinberger is deputy for Economic Affairs in the Ministry of the Interior and Major General Heinrich Heitsch, his chief of staff. [REDACTED]

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Annex

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Organization of Regimental Supply Services during Attack.

1. Modern general combat is mainly distinguished by the following characteristics:
  - a. mass effect of manpower and materiel under joint action of army, air force and, under certain circumstances, naval units;
  - b. rapid changes of the tactical situation due to the participation of motorized units and the application of new weapons;
  - c. extensive requirements of supplies, particularly B/A (artillery and infantry) ammunition rations;
  - d. difficult command due to the commitment of masses;
  - e. development in large depth and width <sup>with</sup> the intent to attack the strongest point of the foe, for instance under the concentration of 280 guns on a front sector, 1 km wide, and to destroy his command system;
  - f. joint support of the infantry by all branches of service, particularly by the artillery rolling barrage; and
  - g. necessity of timely and continuous supply.
  
2. A rear zone is assigned to every rifle regiment, but not to artillery and tank (B and C) units. It is bounded frontwards by the main defensive area (Hauptkampfzone = HKZ), laterally by the rear zones of the adjacent units, and rearwards by the rear zone of the division. The billeting area of the regiment, which includes the battalions, is established in view of
  - a. number and condition of roads;
  - b. supply and evacuation facilities (with their expedient allocation insured);
  - c. the existence of local supplies as well as water for animals, men and technical purposes.

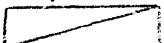
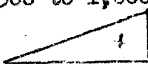
The regimental rear zone includes supply and evacuation service units and supply units and means needed for action. The rear points (rueckwaertige Punkte = RP) are located 8 to 10 km to the rear or the front line.
  
3. The regimental supply services are responsible for timely and continuous supply to the troops and for the ordnance required for action. Its duties include extended first aid and evacuation as well as the current repair and replacement of lost ordnance and equipment, and the maintenance of order in the rear zone. The supply services include:
  - a. one motor transport company to carry and protect the ammunition, ration and fuel installations, the repair shops and the financial installations. The 1st Platoon is in charge of ammunition, replacement parts for the ordnance shop, and lubrications. In action, it will establish the regimental ammunition point 10 km to the rear of the front line. The 2d Platoon is in charge of rations, B/A equipment, workshops and headquarters. In action, rations, B/A and technical equipment will be located near the rear boundary. On marches, the 1st Platoon will follow the column of the 1st Echelon, which consists of the combat elements, and the 2d Platoon will follow the column of the 2d Echelon. The 2d Platoon will include the quartermaster squad;

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- b. the medical company including aid station and dentist, pharmacist, enlisted medical corps personnel and drivers. It is especially responsible for first aid and the evacuation of wounded from the battalions to the division with transportation provided by the division. On marches, the medical company is in the column of the 1st Echelon; in action, it is located 2 to 5 km behind the front line with the distance depending on the tactical situation.
  - c. the ordnance shop, which carries a stock of ordnance and equipment. It is responsible for the maintenance of ordnance and equipment in action. During combat, only half will operate in order to handle incoming minor repairs immediately;
  - d. the workshop for B/A.
4. The supply services of the battalion include:
- a. one supply platoon of two 6-man squads, with the 1st Squad supplying ammunition, the 2d Squad rations. The 1st Squad is equipped only with the minimum transportation for ammunition. On marches, it will move within the column of the battalion. In action, it will set up the battalion ammunition point 2 to 5 km behind the front line. At the cost of its own motor vehicles it will provide means to keep up the ammunition point. The director of interior duty at the ammunition point will also be responsible for B units. The 2d Squad includes the hot kitchen. On marches, it will move within the column of the battalion; in combat, it will be located 2 to 5 km behind the front line.  
Tactical symbol: 
  - b. one medical platoon of one senior surgeon and a number of medical corps personnel, litter bearers and drivers. On marches, the transportation of the platoon will move within the column of the battalion. In action, the platoon will set up the battalion aid station 500 to 1,000 meters behind the front line. Tactical symbol: 
5. The regimental supplies include portable supplies and supplies loaded onto trucks. The portable supplies are carried by the individual soldier, the truck-carried supplies are loaded onto vehicles in quantities prescribed by the regulations. They include on basic load of ammunition and three daily ration quantities. Fifty percent of the basic load of ammunition is carried with the weapons, 25 percent by the vehicles of the battalion, and 25 percent by the regimental motor transport company. In B units, 50 percent of the basic load of ammunition are also carried with the weapons except for AT guns and mortars, for which 70 and 75 percent respectively are carried. Fuel supplies carried by the regiment include two basic loads with the one carried in the gasoline tanks, the other by the motor transport company.

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